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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - - MAY 12

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

In there no secret place, on the face of the earth,
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth;
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will hove,
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and receive!"

Is there no place on earth whero a knock from

Will bring a kind angel to open the door?

Ah! search the wide world wherever you can,

There is no open door for a moneyless man!

Go look in yon hall where the chandlier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;

Where the rich hanging velvet, in shadowy fold,
Screeps gracefully down with its trimming of gold.

And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,
In long lighted vistas, the wildering view—

Go there in your patches, and find, if you can,—

A welcoming smile for a moneyless man!

Go look in yon church of cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of

fire;

Where the arches and columns are gorgeous

within,

And the'wells seem as pure as a soul without sin;

Go down the aisle—sco the rich, and the great,

In the pomp and the pride of their worldly

estate—

Walk down in your patches, and, find if you can,

Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go look in the banks, where Mammon has told

His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;

Where, safe from the hands of the starving and

poor,

Lies piled upon pile of the glittering ore;

Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stay;

Till your limbs grow old, and your hair turn

gray,—

And you'll find at the banks not one of the clever

With money to lend to a moneyless man!

Then go to your hovel: no raven has fed

The wife who has suffered too long for her bread;

Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the death-

frost.

From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;

Then turn in your agony upward to God;

And bleed, while it emits you, the chastening

rcd;

And you'll find, at the end of your life's little

span,

There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

Who can read the following beautiful

lines and not feel that they contain truth as well

as poetry:

"A smile upon some kindred face,

When human hearts with grief bowed,

Is like the golden rays that chase

The darkness from the summer's cloud.

It lifts, and thrills, and brings a cheer

To glad with joy the saddest hours;

It sparkles on the soul as clear

As dew that sleep on fainting flowers."

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.—The love of distinction

perishes every class of society. The lines of this

poet Young are beautifully expressive of this

universal passion:

The love of praise, how'er concealed by art,

Glow more or less, and reigne in every heart.

The proud to gain its toils on endure;

The modest shun it, but to make it sure;

It aids the dancer's skill, the writer head—

And heaps the plain with mountainous of the dead,

Nor ends it here; it nods with sable plume—

Shines on our hearse, and gitters on our tomb.

KISSING.—If there is anything in manners of modern society that is truly offendive to our ideas of delicacy, it is the vulgar coquishness to which kissing has been degraded. As to the shaking of bands—that, though we should not have it too indiscriminately practised, is a matter of comparatively little moment; but the bassal salute—the pressure of the lips—should be an interchange of affectionate greetings, or tender farewell, sacred, to the dearest confections. Our parents—our sisters—our wife—our loved one, ready to become our wife—our bosom's inmate, the friend of our heart's core—to them; and to them only, it has been truly said, should be consecrated the lips of delicacy.

LEISURE HOURS.—It was a beautiful observation of the late Wm. Hazlitt, that "there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it." If we pass no day without a sine—visit no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

The Democratic Platform.

To Editor of the New York *News*:

The Chicago *Times*, an able and fearless Democratic journal, and one whose editorials we generally read with great pleasure, undertakes in a recent article to ascribe the triumph of Black Federalists in Connecticut, at the late State election, to the fact that the Democratic candidate suffered under the disadvantage of being supposed to be favorable to a cessation of hostilities against the South, or in other words, because he was charged with being for peace.

And in speaking of the coming Chicago Convention and the issue of the Presidential election this year, the editor uses the following language:

Such a Convention is soon to meet, and under the circumstances, it is not to be supposed that it will submit to the Democracy of Connecticut, and of all the States the fact that the election there has proved the impolicy of committing the party to any declaration which involves, even indirectly, the cessation of hostilities until the insurgent states acknowledge the authority of the Constitution. The majority of the people in the North, the States do not ask and do not wish that the war be prosecuted to enforce the negro policies now offered as the terms of peace, but they demand its continuance until the Confederates are compelled to yield to us.

"We simply present the fact that this is the popular sentiment, omitting in the connection all consideration of its correctness. Whether it be right or wrong, the success of the Democratic party is contingent upon its agreement with this sentiment. Unionism is stronger than Abolitionism, and we can triumph in the Presidential election by presenting a candidate and platform which appeal directly and strongly to this absorbing national feeling. The presentation of a platform, and select a leader to resist the march of the destroyers, who have since involved the country in bloodshed and ruin. They perished about men. But we are to the great truths contained in the resolutions of '93—so frequently considered—so often asserted and proclaimed—there was no difference of opinion. Democrats from the South; Democrats from the North; Democrats from the East, and Democrats from the West—all cordially agreed upon re-affirming, re-indorsing, and upholding the Cincinnati platform and the resolutions of '93, as containing the cardinal truths and doctrines of the Democratic party.

We admire the care with which the editor avoids all consideration of the 'correctness' of the doctrine—so palpably wrong—that no honest Democrat, having the good of his country at heart, need consider a moment as to its full and complete rejection. The Democratic party is an entity. It still exists. It will always exist, so long as it adheres to principle—so long as it advocates doctrines, the correctness of which is clear and self evident. It began in 1793, when Black Federalism in New England, under the guidance and lead of the elder Adams, undertook, through the agency of the Federal Government, to encroach upon the rights of the States. The issue was then made, whether the Federal Government, the creature, was to master and tyrannize over the creators, the States; whether the agent was to control the principal, or the principal to control the agent; whether, in short, we were to have a consolidated central despotism or a Federal Government of limited powers—an agency—subject to the Constitution and States which created it? That is the issue now.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison presented this issue fairly in the celebrated resolutions passed by the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures of 1793. These resolutions, from that day forth, constituted and now constitute the chief plank in the platform of the Democratic party. They embody plain, self-evident truths, which no honest and intelligent man, familiar with the history of our Government, can for a moment question. These truths underlie all other tenets of the Democracy. Take them away, and you take away at once the only distinguishing difference between Democrats & Federalists. Black Federalists rejoiced with exceeding great joy, when it falsely claimed that Gen. Jackson had, in 1862, yielded by his proclamation the great doctrines of 1793. It made him a Doctor of Laws of Harvard and Yale Colleges and toasted him at a great rate, because he threatened South Carolina—while he used, successfully, his influence to secure her justice and remove the grievances of which she complained.

But Black Federalism counted without its host: Whenever, as in 1848, the question came up seriously to be considered again as to the powers of the Federal Government and the rights of the States, the Democracy of the Union, true as the needle to the pole, spoke out in tones of thunder. It turned to the history of the past, considered fully and fairly the relations of the States toward the Federal agency at Washington, and, impressed with the self-evident truths in the resolutions of '93, embodied them in the platform of the party. Fifty years had wrought no change in the rights of the States nor any in the character of the Federal Government. Fifty years had wrought no change in the words of wisdom embodied in the celebrated resolutions which emanated from James Madison, the father of the Constitution, and Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of civil liberty and author of the Declaration of Independence—a paper which asserted the old thirteen to be "free and independent States." Fifty years had wrought no change in the Black Federalism, which, in every possible guise, was seeking to undermine the great doctrines of State rights. Fifty years had wrought no abatement nor change in the vigilance and patriotism of the Democracy. And just fifty years after the adoption of the resolution of '93 the Democracy of the States again turned to them in the hour of need and adopted them down as a guide through all dangers.

Gen. Lewis Cass—the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson—the distinguished hero, and diplomatist of the North, accepted the nomination of the Democracy for President, and in his letter of acceptance pledged himself to uphold and maintain the resolutions referred to. So did the gallant William O. Butler of Kentucky, and right faithfully he has the latter adhered to his pledge. So did the whole Democratic party North, South, East and West.

Again in 1862, were the same celebrated glorious resolutions embodied by the Democracy, in the Baltimore platform upon which Gen. Frank Pierce, was elected. He endorsed them. And every State in the Union but four, voted for him, and thus ratified them. His cabinet stood with him upon the same platform. Alas! how few of them in the North, have proved faithful to the measure of its powers; that, as in all other

cases of a compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction as the mode and measure of redress."

Where are the Dickinsons of New York—ever ready to snap a crumb—Butler of Massachusetts—now warring on Virginia's daughters and their little ones—Holt of Kentucky—pandering like a miserable scoundrel, where thrift will follow fawning—where is Guthrie, too, associated with Franklin, and the bloody coercionists of his State. But I digress.

Again in 1856, the same glorious truths—practical truths, as they now promised to be—were embodied in the platform of the Democracy, and Mr. Buchanan, as he himself said, became the platform. He was elected, with John C. Breckinridge, as Vice President—both on the same platform—on the same ticket. Douglas sought a nomination on the same platform—was defeated—nay, anxious to be the standard bearer of the party, and do battle for the great principles of State rights, as enunciated in the resolutions of '93.

And, still again in 1860—when the dark cloud of Black Federalism, which had grown into frightful proportions, and was threatening to burst into torrents of destruction and overwhelm every vestige of State rights, and convert our form of Government into a consolidated despotism, to be controlled by the miserable fanatics who lord the country with such a high hand—the Democracy met in Oberlin. The object was to agree upon a platform, and select a leader to resist the march of the destroyers, who have since involved the country in bloodshed and ruin. They perished about men. But we are to the great truths contained in the resolutions of '93—so frequently considered—so often asserted and proclaimed—there was no difference of opinion. Democrats from the South; Democrats from the North; Democrats from the East, and Democrats from the West—all cordially agreed upon re-affirming, re-indorsing, and upholding the Cincinnati platform and the resolutions of '93, as containing the cardinal truths and doctrines of the Democratic party.

Finally, "whatsoever things are true; whatsoever things are honest; whatsoever things are just; whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely, and whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, any praise," let the Democracy of the land think on these things and proclaim them. With such truths and doctrines, victory will perch upon their banner, and peace will dwell in the land. SENEX.

The following capital story is told of a constable in Pennsylvania. He had served a legal process of some sort, on a particular friend of his, who, greatly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking him almost to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was present. In Baltimore the fatal division as to meadow occurred. But in reference to the resolutions of '93, as to the power of the New York Democracy. So, too, throughout the East and Northwest.

Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Lane of Oregon, proclaimed the same truths. No man claiming the name of a Democrat dared question them. Buchanan and his Cabinet, the renegades of Kentucky, Cushing of Massachusetts, Seymour of New York and Connecticut, the Dickinsons, the Dean Richmonds and the Albany Regency, the Tammany Hall and the Mozart Hall Democracy, the Ohio Democracy, and the California Democracy, the Democracy of Maine and the Democracy of Texas, the Democracy of Virginia and the Democracy of Pennsylvania—all taught, and all held to the principles of '93 as true—none doubted their "correctness."

Are these principles less true now? Truth is immutable, unchangeable, and immortal. The Constitution we are all struggling to support and save from the ruthless destroyers now in power, is the same now it was when Jefferson penned the resolutions of '93. The facts, the objects, the purposes which led to the formation of the Federal Constitution—which has guaranteed the rights of the States and imposed unshakable restrictions upon the Federal agency, are the same now as they were then. Adherence to the great truths contained in those resolutions in times past is what gave to the Democracy its power, its hold upon the people, and its ability to guide and direct the Government so successful, and end the Federal destruction. Those truths have been to the nation its "pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day" its compass—its salvation from ruin.

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INDIAN Eloquence.—The following specimen of eloquence was delivered by an Indian over the contiguous graves of his husband and infant.

The Father of Light and Life has taken from me the apple of my eye and the core of my heart, and hid them in these two graves. I will moisten the one with my tears and the other with the milk of my breast, till I meet with them again in that country wher the sun never sets.

THE SEARCH FOR PLEASURE.—How little do we know, when we blindly pursue what we seek for object, fancying that, when attained, it will realize our fondest anticipations—how little do we know that we may, in fact, be seeking our own misery; or at least, that disappointment may ensue and that the greatest pleasure the prize was capable of affording may have consisted in its pursuit?

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of an innocent countryman who chanced to be in one of our cities on Sunday, and who concluded to go to church. Arrived there, he waited outside for a moment, when to his surprise, the organ struck up, which he concluded that some sort of a "shave down" was about to

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WAR NEWS.

A great variety of dispatches concerning the campaign against Richmond, but little or nothing was official or reliable in them. It is reported that among the killed on the Federal side is Genl. Wadsworth, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York. One regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves were, it is said, made prisoners by the Confederates. It is reported that Genl. Longstreet is seriously wounded, on the Confederate side, and that General Jones and Jenkins were killed. Jenkins is from Western Virginia.

We have the report of the capture of Petersburg by the Federals, but it is afterward contradicted.

The New York press of Monday are very cautious in their comments on the battle, but all are hopeful of the result.

The Arkansas army under Steel, in its advance to Shreveport, Louisiana, has been most disastrously defeated. He has sacrificed nearly all his baggage wagons and artillery, and reached Little Rock in a sad plight. Three regiments with 1,600 men, with 245 wagons, were captured on the retreat. Another train, with 200 wagons and 200 men, was also captured by the Confederates.

The steamer Alemo, with twenty tons of ammunition, was sunk in the Arkansas River, near Little Rock, by coming in collision with another Federal steamer. The pilot was arrested for treachery.

Steel had no stores to subsist his troops, and was obliged to put them on quarter rations. He arrived in Little Rock barely in time to save it from capture.

It is ascertained that every man on board the gunboat Commodore Jones, was either killed or wounded with one exception.—The accident happened by a man exploding a torpedo. He was killed by men who had been watching his movements.

Gen. Grant in a letter to the President assumed the whole responsibility of the campaign.

It is reported by the New York Commercial Correspondent that Lee and several other Rebel officers were wounded.

We have two despatches from Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. He informs us that despatches from Grant had been received, but they had not been fully deciphered. Grant has taken 2,000 prisoners and was on his way to Richmond.

The Federal's Head-quarters were 20 miles south of the battle-field. We have occupied Fredericksburg.

The Washington Star of the 9th publishes an extra saying, there is no foundation for the report that the Rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg is evacuated.

Among the killed is Gen. Wadsworth of New York, and Col. Woodward, son of the late Democratic candidate for Governor in that state.

Gen. Longstreet, is reported mortally wounded.

Gen. Sedgwick, was killed in Sunday's fight.

WASHINGTON, May 9—4 P. M. Our headquarters are twenty miles south of the battle-field.

A bearer of despatched from Gen. Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond, on the direct road.

Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupied Fredericksburg.

The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—Six or seven times have her people declared their allegiance to the Union under the Constitution, and now they are determined that they will again do so, if left untrammelled by any extraneous influences that have been brought to bear against the elective franchise in other States.—*Danville Tribune*.

The editor of the Tribune, we are sorry to say, has not heard of any such influence in this State. Other States have been the victims of such influences; we have not! Honesty is a quality that used to adorn a party. These influences may be wrong; but what would otherwise be wrong may become right, by being indispensable.—*Louisville Democrat*.

—The Presbyterian Presbytery, which assembled at Booneville, Mo., recently, had to adjourn, owing to an oath, which General Rosecrans prescribed for the benefit of Christians in his department. But "I swear not at all" is the motto of the Booneville Presbytery.

—The Abolitionists are boasting over their political triumph in Maryland. The commanding officer in Harris' district refused to allow the paper in that district to publish Harris' speech, so that the people might read it. The interference of the military with the elections in that State is notorious. Such places are suited for Abolition victories. They are welcome to the credit of all such triumphs, and to all that will be made by them in the end.—*Louisville Democrat*.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 GENTS TO \$6.—CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is condensed from full accounts received this evening from the front. A column or two of details are left out through fear that on account of the storm along part of the line, the wires may not be able to get it through.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The battle on Friday lasted through all the hours of daylight, but ended without decisive results. Sedgwick, with two divisions, Pickett's and Wright's, held the right. Next to him in the center was Warren with his corps, and Stephen's division, from Burnside's corps. On the left was Hancock with his own division, and Getty's from the 6th. Burnside formed the reserve, and his men were thrown in from time to time as the exigencies of the battle demanded. The right held orders from Grant, through Meade, to advance at five o'clock, but Ewell, who lay opposite, took time by the forelock and himself advanced a quarter before five much to Sedgwick's disgust. A spirited action of an hour ensued, and by six o'clock the rebels were pushed back, each side holding ground upon which it had spent the night. The loss was severe on both sides. The action on the right was hardly over, till Hancock, on the extreme left, became engaged. Longstreet and the rest of the rebel force opposite, having all attacked him—

Several hours of heavy fighting followed, when this rebel attack was repulsed like the other. By 2 o'clock all was quiet, and Lee's attempt to turn fire our right and then our left, had been successively defeated. For a time the rebel movements were obscured in mystery, and our own side, scarcely ready to go to find them, awaited the developments. By 11 o'clock they came. The rebels again made a heavy attack on Sedgwick, and part of Warren's Corps. Sedgwick promptly goes in, and after a sharp action drove Ewell back to his second line of hastily constructed works. Here they stand and the action continues fiercely. Warren now wanted to aid Sedgwick by charging and clearing the ground, but a personal examination of the ground showed that it would have been folly to attempt it over the long exposed space swept by their artillery. So the interchange of infantry and artillery were continued till noon, when Sedgwick again silenced the enemy, and for the second time rested upon his arms.—

Warren, meanwhile, finds a point further to the left, where he thinks the enemy's line vulnerable, and orders an assault by Wadsworth's division. The rebel line is here held by A. P. Hill's corps. The ground is covered with a dense undergrowth. A

wavering fight rages, for three quarters of an hour. Finally Wadsworth orders a charge. With loud cheers from the men, he leads the charge. One horse is shot from under him; he mounts another, and but for his untimely fall, we should have been entirely successful. Wadsworth was shot through the head, killed instantly, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy.

R. Hanson, Representative from Bonham county, and Dr. Shurrer, Representative from Fayette county, followed Jacobs' one, endorsing the Guthrie-Prentice movement.

The Conservative meeting did not show the strength or the enthusiasm expected, although it was certainly Court day, and the South and the slaveholding strength of the country well represented.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Copperhead Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 9.
The Copperhead Convention which met here to-day, was inferior in numbers and spirit to the Woldorf meeting some weeks ago. Its master spirit was Judge Wm. B. Kincaid, who presented a series of resolutions indicating the Louisville platform of March 16th, 1863, the Guthrie-Prentice cell, and pronouncing for McClellan as a Presidential candidate. Two hundred and fifty-nine delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention.

Judge W. B. Kincaid, John P. Huston, Henry Duncan, Jr., D. C. Wickliffe and R. H. Prewett were appointed a Committee to prepare an address, setting forth the principles of Kentucky Conservatives.

After the routine of business was finished, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs reviewed the rise and progress of the rebellion and the policy of the Administration, quoting largely from Lincoln and Seward to prove that the Administration had broken its solemn pledge.

Referring to the Jackson toast, "the Union, it shall and must be preserved," he said if Jackson could have foreseen the future and the incredible efforts of this false Administration to destroy the Union, he would have added, "and the Constitution shall be pre-

served."

He had been called a traitor because he did not endorse all the acts of the Adminis-

tration; because he would not trample under foot the Constitution as this most damnable Adminis-

tration is attempting to do.

He opposed putting negro soldiers in the field, because it was hazardous, and an act

of slavery with a vengeance. But the question then recurs, if it require 120 years to steal

eight million negroes, how long a time will it require to steal forty million?

Ans. 600 yrs.

This subject might be pursued ad infinitum—but this is sufficient for illustration,

and as I am old and do not expect to live

half that time I will leave it, and commence another.

If it costs the lives of one million white

men to steal 200,000 negroes, how many

such lives will it cost to steal foul million?

Ans. 20,000,000.

This portion of the matter might be pursued like the above, ad infinitum, but it is too appalling to think of. I will therefore give only one or two modifications of it.

If it cost the lives of 500,000 white men

from the North to steal 200,000 negroes

from the South, how many such lives will it cost to steal four million?

Ans. Ten million.

According to the above calculation it will

require sixty years to do this, at the end of

which time, owing to the natural increase of

of negroes, there will remain eight million

slaves. If then ten million white men from

the North are sacrificed to steal four mil-

lion negroes from the South, how many such

lives will be sacrificed to steal eight million.

Ans. Twenty million.

This subject might be pursued ad infinitum, but it is unnecessary.

I will now refer to Dollars, which affect

most people more than the lives of their

neighbours and friends.

If it cost four billion dollars to steal 200,-

000 negroes, how much will it cost to steal

four million? Ans. Eighty billion.

This is about five times the amount of all

the property, real and personal, of the old

United States of 1860, and over seven

times the amount of that of the present

United States. Now, who is going to foot

the bill?

The above are all old fashioned plain

"Rule of Three" problems, which any school-

boy or plain old farmer can solve on a moments

notice.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Richmond Whig.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond, is conceded on all hands. The enemy is

marshaling his exhort on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desper-

ate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient Capital, is ad-

mitted by the the enemy himself. What

then becomes the duty of the people of

Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand?

It is evidently the same as that of the

commander of a man-of-war, who sells

out of port to engage the foes of his flag in

mortal combat. The decks are cleared for

action; non-combatants are ordered below

on deck; the supply of ammunition and

food is looked to, and a sort of prayer ut-

tered that heaven will favor the right, and

protect the land and the loved ones, for

whom the battle is waged.

From the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, May 6.—A gunboat arrived from

Red river bringing information that, find-

ing it impossible to get the Eastport off, and

being attacked by the enemy while endeav-

oring to lighten her, she was destroyed by

order of Admiral Porter, to prevent her fall-

ing into the hands of the enemy. The ironclads

Fort Hindman and Juliet, and two transports

dispatched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while re-

turning to Alexandria by the enemy who

lined the banks of the river on both sides

charging upon them from a 12 pound battery,

making it necessary, also, to destroy the

transports, which were burned. Several of the

crew of the ironclads were killed and wound-

ed. Among the killed was Sylvester Pool,

Executive officer of the Eastport, who had charge of the Sharpshooters on the Hindman. He was

stabbed in the head by a 12-pound ball.

Latest advices from below represent the

appearance of the enemy on both banks of

the Mississippi river. Our pickets had been

driven in at Vicksburg and an attack was

anticipated upon that place and Natchez.

THE WEAK OF THE MIND.—Perhaps

there is nothing more terrible to contemplate

than the ruin of the mind. Time,

with his passing wing, may smite cathedrals

THE BULLETIN.
MAYSVILLE, MAY 12. 1864

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

Official dispatches have been received by the War Department from the advance, announcing the successes of the Federal arms. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is set down at 12,000. The greater portion of the wounded are set down as but slightly injured.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the clerks of the steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. Lew Morris, and his assistants *THRASHER & PARTNERS*, for late Cincinnati papers.

The Alabama put into Capetown for coal and supplies on March 20.

Semmes has destroyed, during his Indian sea cruise, seven ships. He reckons the damage to the Federals at \$5,000,000.

Accounts agree that Beauregard is confronting Butler with 20,000 troops.

Three citizens of St. Louis were arrested on Thursday, charged with counterfeiting United States currency. They had in their possession \$75000 in counterfeit Treasury notes, and four plates used in printing the notes.

A soldier shot and killed a butcher last week, in Memphis, and then tried to escape from the guard, and was, in turn shot dead himself.

The Confederate Loan advanced two per cent. on the news of a fresh rise in gold.

In the month of April the receipts from the internal revenue were \$10,000,000.

The London correspondent of the New York News, says in his letter:

I am justified in informing you that the Lincoln Government has diplomatically bound itself not to interfere and not to offer any practical opposition to the establishment of the empire of Mexico.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, the address of the college of Bishops to the Conference was read. The address referred, among other subjects, to slavery, and expressed the opinion that slaveholders should not be allowed to be members of the church. This was received with great applause and shouts of 'Glory to God!'

There is in store at St. Paul, Minnesota, over 500,000 bushels of wheat, the largest amount ever accumulated in that place at one time.

Ireland has lost 2,500,000 of its population by emigration in ten years, and the exodus is still going on at the rate of 120,000 a year.

Pic-Nic.

There will be a Pic-Nic at W. W. Baldwin's Woods, 1½ miles from this City, near the Lexington turnpike, on Saturday, May 21st, 1864. All are invited to come and bring their well filled baskets. A good time is expected.

Congressman Wadsworth was captured by the guerrillas who stopped the train at Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They did not recognize him and released him with the other passengers.

On Sunday morning last in the Presbyterian Church at Danville, the ordinance of baptism was administered to sixty-seven converts, the immediate fruit of the deeply interesting revival that has been in progress in that Church for some weeks past.

A fire at Wilmington, N. C., is said to have destroyed property worth from three to five millions of dollars in gold.

The fastest vessel in Secretary Welles' naval fleet was built in England.

The Paymaster Burton, who had charge of the \$2,500,000 horned on the Ruth, has been relieved of the responsibility.

The Concert at NATIVITY HALL, is postponed until Friday Eve., May 20th, at which time it will positively be given.

It is reported that Marmaduke has captured a Federal train, numbering 240 wagons, 1000 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery.

If any of our readers desire a cool glass of Soda or a dish of splendid Ice Cream, we would advise them to go to JNO. BROOK & SONS.

Col. ZEKE CLAY, of the Confederate army, and who was wounded in the skirmish at Pointsville, Ky., passed down the river last Thursday night, on the Telegraph. He was accompanied by Surgeon LIGHTFOOT, also of the Confederate army. Dr. LIGHTFOOT was formerly of this city.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left or record the following sentence:—"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in the action bound themselves to be good behaved, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful with respect to each other's manners and imperfections to the end of their lives."

Britannia and Japanned Ware! A fine stock of BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at dedc17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 9th day of May, 1864, by Rev. Father McMahon, Mr. MATHIAS CLARK, of Carisle, Ky., to Miss CATHARINE GRADY, of Maysville, Ky.

On Thursday, May 5th, '64, by President J. K. Ross, Captain M. BATEMAN, of Cincinnati, formerly of Mason county, Ky., to Miss M. ALICE BOULTON, of Columbus, Missouri.

On Tuesday, May 8th, '64, at the residence of Mrs. James Brewster, in this county, by the Rev. J. W. Finch, Mr. JAMES H. RAINS, of this city, to Mrs. MARY E. DOWNS, late of Fayette county.

On the 10th inst., by Elder J. W. Cox, Mr. FRANK LONG, of Maysville to Miss LIDE HORD, daughter of ANSON HORD of this county.

Our friend Long has our warmest congratulations for self and his fair and blushing partner. May their pathway through life be ever strewn with the choicest blessings of this world.

Religious Notice.

The Old School Baptist will hold Three days meeting, at the Mt. Gilead Church, commencing (to-morrow) Friday, May 18th, 1864, and continuing over Sabbath.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO of Uncle Sam's Confed. Smashers, who are Veterans of the 15th Army Corps, under Sherman, wishes to open Correspondence with a goodly number of Young ladies from Ohio and Kentucky. View, first, 1 or the consequences. Send our descriptive lists and receive one in return. None but the true Soldiers' friend need reply. Address Z. Z. and H. R. Co. II, 70th Regt. O. V. I., 15th Army Corps Scottsboro, Alabama.

MUSICAL SOIREE
—AT—

NATIVITY HALL,
Friday evening, May 20th.

Admission 50 Cents.
Maysville, May 12th, 1864.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY;
GOODEY'S LADIES' BOOK
Received at
G. W. BLATTERMAN'S
Bookstore,
2d Street.
Maysville, April 28.

SILVER PLATED WARE—CASTORS
SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY,
etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES
deel17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Let those who have doubted the virgins of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

Louisville, Ky., June 3d, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in case of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Maj. Philip Speed, Col. Int. Rev. 8d Dist. Ky Chas. B. Cotton, Col. Port of Louisville, Ky., Col. K. Dent, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Ky., Rev D P Henderson; Vice Pres. Sanitary Com Harney, Hughes & Co., Publishers, Democrat. Geo. P. Doorn, Prop. Louisville Anzeiger. Ingles & Parkhill Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Davis, Green & Co. Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Mart & Mapother, Lithographers, corner of Market and Third Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Julius Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner of Third and Market Sts. Louisville, Ky.

Capt. S. F. Hildreth, of Steamer Maj. Anderson Maj. L. T. Thuston, Paymaster U. S. Army. C. M. Metcal, National Hotel, Louisville.

Col. Jesse Bayles, 4th Ky. Cavalry.

George D. Prentiss, Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by SEATON & BRODICK, Maysville, Ky.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE!!!

I OFFER FOR SALE MY BUNG BSTITUTE, situated on the hill side in Maysville, Ky. The house contains nine rooms, besides Kitchen, Pantry and cellar. There is a brick Stable. The lot is large, having upon it about One hundred bearing Fruit Trees and Vines of the finest quality. Also, well set in Shrubbery and Flowers. Rain and Well water abundant during the entire year.

It is altogether a very desirable home, and will be sold for Greenbacks, much less than it cost in Gold. Enquire of JOS. F. BRODICK.

N. B. Not liable for City Railroad debt.

Maysville, Ky., May 5, 1864-ff

REMOVAL!

THE Undersigned would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Maysville and the surrounding Country, that they will

ON MONDAY next, the 2nd day of May, Open their NEW STORE on Second Street, the same formerly occupied by myself & Wood as a Drug Store and Barber Shop. Messrs. Mullins & Hunt, where they will be prepared to show a New, Large and Elegant Stock of

Dry Goods and Carpets!

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they hope by adhering to their former motto: "STRICT INTEGRITY, GOOD GOODS, and TERMS CASH," to merit a continuance and increase of the same.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.

Maysville, April 23rd, 1864-ff

ROSS & NEWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. W. WROTEEN.

Homoeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. WROTEEN's.

[mar.10]

Notice to Farmers!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING

at our Foundry, our celebrated

SUGAR CANE MILLS,

which we warrant to surpass any now in use.

Give us a call and examine our Mill, we are confident it will give satisfaction.

JAMES JACOBS & SON,

MAYSVILLE FOUNDRY.

April 21-1m*

dedc17

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W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,

Nos. 15 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)

March 24, 1864.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE

